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SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1787.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, May 8.

Whitehall, May 8.
THE King has been pleased to approve of George Wolff, Esq; to be Consul for the King of Denmark in the port of London, and in the other ports of England, and the islands thereto belonging, excepting those districts where other Consuls have already been appointed by his Majesty.

Hamburgh, April 20.
This morning, Cornelius William Poppe, Esq; was unanimously elected, in the Assembly of the Senate of this city, to fill up the vacant seat of the deceased Senator Christian Harker.

LLOYD'S LIST. — May 8.

CAPTAIN Ludlam, of the Active, arrived in the river from Grenada, spoke the Neptune, Scott, from London to Boston, in lat. 42. long. 35. out four weeks, all well.
Captain Halloway, of the Hopewell, arrived in the river, spoke the Mary Ann, of Liverpool, for Virginia, in lat. 37. 40. N. long. 75. 30. W. all well.
The Martha, Sinclair, from Gottenburg to Frith of Forth, is lost near Fladstrand in Norway, only the Captain saved; the cargo and ships materials likely to be saved.
Captain Gahagan, of the Ann, arrived in the river from Jamaica, on the 7th ult. spoke the Peace and Plenty, Williams, from Liverpool to Boston, in lat. 39. 40. long. 45. 30. out 45 days.
The Betty, Walker, from Dantzick to London, drove on shore the 20th ult. in Dantzick Bay, and lies in three and a half feet water; several other vessels are on shore.
The Speightstown, Jackson, from Liverpool to Barbadoes, is arrived at Madeira, with loss of her main yard.
The Peggy, Beckingham, from Falmouth to Hamburg, is lost on the coast of Holland.
The Bremen Merchant, Wiese, from Hull to Bremen, is totally lost near Embden; crew saved.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, May 7.

READ several bills on private business.

All the Judges, but Lord Mansfield and Mr Justice Buller, attended, to decide a very important case, depending since the year 1785. It was a writ of error from the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, wherein Archibald Taylor, owner of a small open boat, plaintiff, and John Blain, a Customhouse officer, defendant, in error, who prosecuted as well on behalf of his Majesty as himself.

The question was carried through the several processes of trial, merely to determine, whether coals conveyed by the river Clyde to Rothsay, in the Isle of Bute, are liable to duty.

The case stated to the House, was, That on the 8th of June 1785, Blain, in his official capacity, seized the boat of Taylor, in value 1 l. 2 s. for carrying one chaldron and eight bushels of coals from Broomielaw, in the river Clyde, within the port of Glasgow, and landing them at the town of Rothsay, in the Isle of Bute, which is also situated on the river Clyde, because he had not paid duty for the same.

The Attorney-General, the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General of Scotland, were counsel for the Crown; Mr Wright and Mr Campbell on the part of the boat owner; and their arguments turned on this point—Was the river, in the situation described as above, to be considered as a sea? and did the vessels trading thereon come within the meaning of vessels trading from port to port?

Counsel having finished their arguments *pro* and *con*. at half past five o'clock.

Lord Chief Baron Eyre recapitulated the several acts of Parliament, by which it was clearly held, that vessels trading from one port to another, where the sea had an ebbing and flowing, that although that river intersected a country, and had locks upon it, yet the passage being from port to port, such vessels, whether great or small, became liable to the port duties, and therefore he informed the House, the Judges were unanimously of opinion,

"That the coals were shipped in the boat, and unshipped to be laid on land, contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided, and that the said boat and coals became forfeited."

The Lord Chancellor then put the question, that the decree of the Court of Scotland be affirmed, and it was affirmed accordingly.

The Dukes of Portland and Manchester, Lords Stormont, Sidney, Bathurst, Stanhope, King, and Amherst, and Lord Shannon of Ireland, one of the new English Peers, were the only Lords present.

The decision of this question will most materially affect Scotland. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, May 7.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions on the supply of Friday last, and

Came to several resolutions for granting a supply to his Majesty.

TAX ON SPIRIT LICENSES.

In a Committee of ways and means, Mr Gilbert in the chair.

Mr Pitt called the attention of the House to a measure of which he had formerly given notice—an additional duty to be imposed on the licenses granted to retail dealers in spirituous liquors. He was conscious, he said, that objections were generally made to the collection of taxes by way of license, as falling equally on persons of very different descriptions, and unequal in their ability to pay the tax. But this objection he was convinced would by no means apply to the present case. In the first place, the tax in question was in fact as much a measure of regulation as of finance, as it tended, if not to diminish, at least to prevent an increase of low retail

shops, which were allowed on all hands to be nuisances extremely obnoxious to society. In the second place, it was not intended to levy the tax equally on all, but to raise it in the manner of the house tax, by a rated duty on the rent of the house. This mode of assessment, it was true, had been objected to in other cases; but, in the present instance, it was certainly the most eligible that could be devised, as the value of the house, and the sale of the liquors, depended much on the situation and other circumstances by which the rent was estimated, and which were technically denominated the *Good Will*. It was also his intention to levy the tax by instalments, by which the revenue would be benefited, and the payment at the same time rendered more easy to the retail dealer; the sum to be raised being collected in equal portions of the annual payment at the end of every six weeks. The total amount of the tax, as far as could be ascertained, he said, would be about 80,000 l. annually, which

far make up for the reduction of the duties on spirits; and at the same time prevent the dealer from making an exorbitant profit from the lower prices at which he was impowered to sell. The mode in which it was to be raised, he stated as follows: A duty of two pounds per annum to be levied on all retail shops, where the rent of the house did not exceed ten pounds, the payment in which case, at the end of every six weeks, would be near about five shillings Sterling. The duty afterwards to ascend at the rate of eight shillings to every five pounds rent. Thus a house of 15 l. rent and under, was to pay 2 l. 8 s.—of 20 l. 2 l. 10 s.—of 25 l. 3 l. 4 s.—of 30 l. 3 l. 12 s.—of 35 l. 4 l.—of 40 l. 4 l. 8 s.—of 45 l. 4 l. 16 s.—and a house of 50 l. rent 5 l. 4 s.—Beyond which rent it was not his intention that the tax should ascend, as it was found on the strictest enquiry, that houses of a greater rent did not dispose of more, and frequently sold even a smaller quantity of spirituous liquors, than those of an inferior description. He then concluded, by moving each of these rates of duty, in a distinct resolution.

Sir Benjamin Hammett said, that he considered all the taxes collected by way of license, as personal and invidious; and, as such, he should oppose the present.

The resolutions were then severally put and carried.

DRAWBACK ON WINES.

In a Committee of the whole House, Mr Rose in the chair.

Mr Pitt adverted to the situation of those persons who having large quantities of wines on hand, imported previous to the present reduction of the duties, would be considerable sufferers, unless relieved by the intervention of the Legislature. It was certainly proper, he observed, that an allowance should be made them, proportioned to the Reduction of the Duties; but, it would be attended with many inconveniences, if this indulgence was extended further than to those who were *bona fide* Importers of Wines. He therefore concluded by moving a resolution, "that all persons in possession of a quantity of wine of 252 gallons and upwards, on which the duties were actually paid before the 10th of May 1787, should receive an allowance on the same, equivalent to the Reduction in those Duties which had been made by several acts of the present session of Parliament."

Mr Medley was proceeding to state the inconveniences to which private persons were subjected in transporting their wines from one place to another;—but Mr Pitt interrupted the Hon. Gentleman, by reminding him, that the circumstance which he had mentioned, was a matter of distinct consideration from the present business.

The resolution was then put, and carried.

NEWCASTLE COAL TRADE.

Lord Mulgrave, after dwelling for some time on the importance of the coal-trade from Newcastle, as a nursery for seamen, &c. presented a petition from certain owners of ships in that trade, praying for leave to bring in a bill for its better regulation, and for the more effectual prevention of frauds therein.

Mr Jolliffe, Mr Huxley, and Mr Brandling, were against receiving the petition, as no proof or explanation had been given respecting the necessity of the regulation, or the frauds alleged to have existed.

Sir Matthew White Ridley opposed the measure, as unnecessary, and tending only to perpetuate those violent animosities, which had prevailed for some time between those concerned in that trade.

Lord Mulgrave said, that he was empowered from the most respectable men in the trade to introduce the bill, and insisted in general terms on its necessity. Leave was granted.

WEST INDIA FREE PORTS.

Mr Grenville moved for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of continuing under certain regulations the four Free-ports established in the island of Jamaica, the act by which they existed as such, being near expiring; and also for the purpose of establishing others in Grenada, New-Province, and other of the Bahama Islands.

Mr Burke, in a few words, expressed his approbation of the measure. Leave was granted.

INDIA BUDGET.

The order of the day was then read, and the House resolved into a Committee of the whole House, Lord Frederick Campbell in the Chair.

Mr Dundas rose to open what on a former day he styled his *East-India Budget*. From the very elaborate detail he went into, which necessarily led him to refer to a variety of voluminous and intricate

accounts, we shall only attempt to give a general idea of the principal features of his speech, which took up more than two hours in the delivery.

He began with stating, that he did not feel himself under the necessity of taking up so much of the time of the Committee, as some Gentlemen might conceive from the length of the various accounts on the table—Hitherto, he said, almost every subject relative to the situation of India had been involved with so many considerations of a personal nature, that it had led to discussions of much animosity, and of great length—This, he trusted, would not be the case on this occasion—He had to submit to the Committee, which he would do with as much brevity as the nature of the subject would admit of, a plain unexaggerated state of the affairs of the East India Company in Bengal—He would rather avoid stating them in so flattering a point of view as he was even warranted in doing—because he did not flatter himself—He never had not a doubt of convincing the House, that the affairs of the East India Company, so far from being in a state that led to despondency, afforded prospects highly gratifying and flattering to the country in general.

Much stress, he observed, had been laid upon the late dispatches from India, particularly on the letter received from Lord Cornwallis, as if it had warranted those observations which some gentlemen had made on the unpromising state of the Company's finances. He was happy that both sides had agreed to refer to this document as the foundation of their opinions. He trusted, however, that every man would on that day refrain from making any personal allusions. Let the advocates for and against Mr Hastings reserve any arguments they might draw from them till the day on which the question of impeachment was to be agitated. Publicity, he observed, was a principle essentially necessary to the good government of India: It was a country which produced an annual revenue of five millions. It kept up a very great civil and military establishment, which consequently afforded a very considerable and important patronage. In whatever hands it might be lodged, it was not fitting, he said, that this House should be ignorant of the administration, or of the state of the finances of that country, or of the manner in which its patronage was exercised. The resolutions which he should have the honour to bring forward to the consideration of the Committee, would be a lasting monument on the Journals of the House, and afford an example to future Administrations that the House of Commons expected from them a faithful account of their stewardship.

The whole amount of the debts of the East India Company in Bengal, Mr Dundas stated to amount to 1,000,000 l. was to be paid off this year—There were some debts, which, from their nature, were not included in that estimate;—he meant those which were from time to time deposited in the Company's treasury—they bore no interest; and though they were undoubtedly debts, and would be considered as such on a final settlement of their affairs, yet they were of a fluctuating kind, and would continue so long as the Company had existence.

He then proceeded to state the amount of the revenues of Bengal, which, from the average of the three last years accounts, he estimated at four millions sterling. The revenue of Madras, with its dependencies, was from a similar average, 25 lacks, 18,835 pagodas, and, by the last account transmitted from Sir Archibald Campbell, was stated to be one lack more.

The annual revenue of the presidency of Bombay, and the subordinate settlements under the heads of land revenue, customs, &c. according to the latest advices, amounted to 11 lacks 41,713 rupees. Upon the whole, he stated, that it appeared from the documents before the House, and from the latest advices from India, that there was a clear surplus revenue of one hundred and eighty lacks of rupees, and he had not a doubt, from the reduction which had by this time taken place in the various establishments in India, that if it should be his lot to discuss this subject another year, he should be able to prove to the House, that the East India Company had a clear revenue of two crore of rupees. From this surplus he admitted, that a considerable sum would be required for the annual investments from Bombay and Madras. The former, he believed, from its great military establishment, would require 40 lacks; but, he thought that Madras would soon be able to provide in a great measure for its own investments, as well as for the expenses of its government.

Having thus stated the amount of the whole debts and revenue of India, he next called the attention of the Committee to the idea suggested by Lord Cornwallis, that, in order to set his Government on its legs, it would be necessary to relieve him of six millions of the East India debt, by transferring it to the Company at home—This, he confessed, rather alarmed him on the first consideration; but, he now was of opinion, that it was highly expedient, and would in the end tend greatly to the advantage of the Company—The question was, Whether it was most advisable to apply the surplus of the revenues of India to the gradual diminution of the debt there, or by transferring it to the Company at home, that it should be liquidated by the profits of the China trade? Adopting the latter plan, it appeared, from the most reasonable and fair calculation, that, in the year 1799, every shilling of the

debt would be paid, and a surplus remaining of upwards of 40,000 l.

After suggesting various plans for providing the investments from China, Mr Dundas entered into a warm panegyric on the conduct of the Company in their commercial capacity. Sir Archibald Campbell he said, had stated to them, that it would be highly advantageous, if they were to increase their investments from Madras and the coast, great part of which they now received in foreign bottoms; in support of this opinion, a gentleman who has lately returned from India with an ample fortune, very honourably acquired (Mr Scott) had represented to the Company, that, instead of 300,000 l. which was the usual amount of their investment to Madras, there was a sufficient demand for at least double that amount; and that if they would give him the additional tonnage, he himself would undertake it, allowing the Company a reasonable consideration for the privilege. This important idea, he said, had been adopted by the Company; and he confessed he had never put his name to any of those orders with more satisfaction than upon that occasion. Besides, the savings which would be made in the reduction of various branches of the civil and military government, Mr Dundas said, he had reason to believe, that the investments would in future be made on much lower terms than heretofore, which the prosecution now depending against certain members of the late Indian Board of Trade, would contribute not a little to enforce. Such was the enormity of the *douceurs* paid to them, which were afterwards no doubt repaid out of the price of the investment, that 97 lacks would now purchase as much as 120 had done formerly. I never saw a man more anxious to put in time to come, he really wished to give gentlemen an opportunity of making a fair and honourable fortune; and with that view he wished that their salaries should be increased rather than diminished. He owned he could not flatter himself with any increase of the land revenues in India. He believed, however, that those who rented lands under the British government were much happier than their neighbours; but still he understood that there was much of our lands there uncultivated, and much, he was sorry to say, totally abandoned and uninhabited. He sincerely wished that some plan could be adopted for restoring them to their former state of prosperity; for it was a maxim that no country can ever flourish when landed property is not perfectly secured. Could this idea be propagated among the natives of India, every man who felt himself oppressed by the iron hand of power would fly from it, and seek an asylum in the mildness and equity of the British government.

As to the idea of war, which the fears of some had magnified into the war in India, he declared, that we were more invulnerable there than in any other of our territories. We had not only an immense military establishment, but we had also a surplus of revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the most expensive war that the imagination of man could paint to himself—and still, he said, we should be able to carry on our trade as well as our enemies. Such were the flattering and agreeable prospects which we had in view from the present situation of our affairs in India. He might have drawn the picture in more gaudy colours, but the subject did not require embellishment; he hoped it would contribute to restore harmony to the feelings of some gentlemen, who, by their gestures, seemed not to give much credit to the outline of the whole—He concluded with moving a string of resolutions in support of his arguments, which he read severally.

Mr Francis said, after the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Dundas) in the notice he had given of bringing forward this business, had stated, that it would be a proud and a triumphant day for him, and those who were concerned in the Government of India, when they should give an account of the increased finances in India; he certainly expected a different statement to what he had now seen and heard. Instead of *pride*, the Right Hon. Gentleman had nothing but *promises*; and instead of *triumph*, the Committee and the country had only *consolations*, and these consolations consisted of many topics, which he chiefly enumerated. First, it was a consolation that Bengal was not in a state of depopulation, as the other provinces were.—This, he said, afforded no particular idea of satisfaction; for as Bengal was the cause of the rest of the provinces being depopulated, it was no matter of surprise or congratulation to ourselves, that it should not be in that impoverished state to which it had the power of reducing its neighbouring provinces. It was next adduced, as a subject of consolation, that we were to send thirteen hundred thousand pounds to China, and even half of this was to be in specie. This, he thought, was not a subject on which we could console ourselves. Next we had to send from Bengal 30 lacks of rupees to Bombay. To shew that this was no subject for consolation, he stated the present and former situation of the two provinces. After thus recapitulating the various topics which had been urged by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Dundas) as subjects of consolation to the country, and especially to those concerned in India affairs, he then adverted to the statement given of the revenue in Bengal. It was said, that we had a surplus revenue of 188 lacks of rupees: the fact was, that it was only 145 lacks. The expense of collecting this revenue was stated at only 39 lacks; but, from the as-

count he held in his hand, there was an expense of 71 lacks. Here was a diminution of the revenue of 32 lacks; for as this was the amount of the collection above what was stated, it certainly reduced the amount of what the net revenue was estimated to be.

He condemned likewise the Right Hon. Gentleman for having formed this estimate from the years 1782-3, 1783-4, and 1784-5, instead of 1785-6, and 1786-7. He might say, in answer to this, that he had not the accounts: If he had not, the fault was in the Government, who did not enforce and oblige the accounts to be sent: but however, if they had not the particular accounts of those years, they knew what the gross sum of the receipts was. They had therefore no necessity, but their own choice, to resort to accounts of three years before, because they happened to compose a period when the annual receipts of the revenue were much larger than in the succeeding years.

Mr Grenville censured the Hon. Gentleman for not appearing to be better informed with regard to the accounts of finance in a government in which he had been so long concerned and interested. With respect to the amount paid on the collection of the revenue, the Hon. Gentleman would find, if he referred to the paper he had in his hand, that it was stated to be the sum he had said, namely, 71 lacks of rupees. As to his complaint of not having the accounts of the year 1785-6, he might be assured, that the most speedy and vigorous means had been used to obtain them. But as to those of 1786-7, there the Hon. Gentleman really went beyond all possibility; for, in the month of May 1787, he expected an account to be sent from India of revenues collected, and ending only in April of the same year.

Mr Francis said, that, in referring to the statement, he found the collection of the land revenue was, as he had said, 39 lacks. The other statements, which made up the sum 71 lacks, had no reference to this expense. They were composed of expenses of collecting customs and different disbursements, relative to civil establishments.

Mr Dundas rose then, and rather warmly observed, that when an Hon. Gentleman (Mr Francis) thought proper to state that he had chosen to refer to any years in preference to others, in order to mislead the Committee with respect to the actual situation of the revenue, he should forgive him if he said such an assertion was not true. He referred to those years, because they had not been able to obtain the statements of other years that succeeded. As to the miserable cavil of distinguishing between the different articles of the expenses, he expressed his great astonishment to see it resorted to on the present occasion. The amount of the 71 lacks of rupees was the expenses incurred in the collecting of the revenue; and other contingencies which referred to that subject. Besides, they were stated exactly at the expenses which the Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to describe as being the amount of expense on collection; whereas he must have seen they contained an account of all the different articles as before adverted to; so that the expense was precisely what had been originally expressed, however they might pretend to differ on the nature of the articles.

Mr Francis said a few words in reply. Sir James Johnston spoke on the subject. He observed, there were quacks in politics as well as in medicine; and he thought the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Dundas) appeared to be one of these quacks. He had stated that the Company owed a debt of 19 millions, and the cure which he had promised, or rather prescribed for it, he was afraid would be as ineffectual as quack medicines in general are for the disorders to which they are applied.

Mr Burke, in a long speech, said, that however the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Dundas) had now produced to the House a statement of there being a surplus of one million and a half, yet he should rather believe the account given by Lord Cornwallis, who resided on the spot. From the part of his letter, which had been produced to the Committee, he had there said there was only a million; and he thought this was more likely to be the accurate account; however the Right Hon. Gentleman might have entered into an argument with his Lordship as he had done on the subject. But in order to have given fair play to what his Lordship had advanced on the subject, his whole letter should have been produced. He then observed, that if such a surplus of revenue existed, he should have thought the paper currency of the country would have been diminished. On the contrary, it was increased; indeed, the government of Bengal had forced it to be taken, and refused to take it again in payment. Was this an indication of increasing prosperity? What should we think of the Directors here, if they issued their bonds, and would not take them again in payment? Would it not be considered as a certain symptom of their decline in wealth, commerce, and revenue? It was likewise mentioned as a subject of exultation, that Bengal was to send in investments of one million and a half sterling. This, he said, would be the means of destroying its prosperity; for no country could bear to be drained that had not the means of recruiting itself; and if you took its specie and its commodities, without it having any return of specie or commodities, the country could no more exist than a body that was bled and purged, while it received no food or liquid. To make a nation flourish, you must enrich, and not impoverish it. You might, perhaps, depend on its increase of agriculture; but no country whatever was ever cultivated where the inhabitants were poor. Encrease its wealth, and you encrease the means of improving its fertility. But to take 900,000 l. in specie, and 400,000 l. of goods to send to China, would be the means of rendering it the resort of the tiger royal, instead of man.

With regard to the endeavours and the expectations of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he hoped neither would be disappointed. No one had more than himself the interest of India at heart. It would

therefore give him the greatest pleasure to see Bengal in a really flourishing state. Great, indeed, would be his honour and glory if he restored the province to the flourishing situation in which it was under the dominion of its native Princes. But as he was afraid this was impossible, yet there was a means by which it could be greatly improved in its welfare and prosperity. This was by suffering it to possess its wealth, encouraging its commerce, and cultivating its natural fertility. Having thus stated the manner in which the province of Bengal might be really rendered prosperous, he deprecated the idea and intention of divesting it of its resources.

Major Scott then rose and said, there was great danger, he admitted, in taking the resources from the country. Although it was daily increasing in revenue, commerce, and population, yet he thought it would be very destructive to its rising prosperity. He gave a particular account in what manner the resources had encreased, and would probably continue to increase. With respect to what the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Burke) had observed in favour of the government of the native Princes, he must, as he had done before on this subject, differ with him. He did not think the province of Bengal was more happy under the native Princes than under our government. We possessed it from the Mahomedans, who possessed it from the native Hindoos. And he was assured, from his having been in the country from the year 1767 to 1781, that the government was more happy and satisfactory to the natives than it ever had been from the year 1745, the time when it was first possessed by this country, to the year 1757.

Mr Baring said a few words on the subject. He controverted several statements of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He said the accounts of the Directors of the Company, and those sent by Lord Cornwallis, were exactly the same.

Here the question was called for, when the Chairman read the several resolutions, which passed without any further observation or opposition. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 8.

Received and read a petition relative to the quartering of soldiers, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Deferred the consideration of the spirit licenses till to-morrow.

Ordered in a bill for the regulation of the Excise

A general Committee was then formed, to consider of the bounties on Irish linen. Mr Rose in the chair.

This Committee was succeeded by another, Mr Gilbert in the chair, for the consideration of some new regulations for the prevention of smuggling.

Mr Rose moved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the provisions of an act passed in the 24th year of the reign of his present Majesty, be extended to other vessels not mentioned in that act.

He also moved, That the duty on flasks, in which oil and wine are imported into this kingdom, cease and determine.

These motions being allotted to, he moved, That no prosecutions be brought in consequence of any seizures, provided the articles be restored.

This motion, after a short conversation between Mr Jollyffe, Mr Rose, the Attorney-General, and Mr Dundas, was carried.

Several other motions were proposed by Mr Rose to the Committee, and acceded to.

The House being refused, it was resolved, That the bill for farming the post-horse tax be read a third time on Thursday next.

The order of the day was now read, for the second reading of the bill imposing a duty of two pence, Scots (the sixth part of a penny) on every Scots pint of ale sold in the borough of Aberbrothick.

Counsel were called to the bar on this occasion, both for and against the bill.

Mr Tate appeared in support of a petition presented to the House against the bill. The purport of his speech was, that the tax proposed by the bill was heavy and oppressive, being laid upon an article already sufficiently burthened; that by diminishing the consumption of ale, it would lessen the produce of the malt and Excise duties, and have a similar effect on the landed interest of that part of Scotland; that there was not an adequate reason for the imposition, as the town required no improvement at present, &c.

Mr Grant was counsel for the bill. He stated, that the proposed duty was far from being a heavy one; and that it was absolutely necessary to impose this, or some other duty, that a fund might be provided for the reparation of the harbour, which was in a ruinous condition. He called a witness to prove the bad state in which the harbour is at present, as well as the utility and convenience of a good harbour on that part of the coast.

After the counsel and witness had retired from the bar, it was proposed that the debate on the bill should be adjourned till to-morrow, till which time the House also adjourned, at twenty minutes before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, May 8.

AMERICAN DEBT BILL.

Lord Bathurst informed the House, that he meant to bring the bill, which has some time rested in a dormant state, upon the table, forward. He said he was induced to do this, on account of the many hardships under which the Loyalists laboured, from vexatious prosecutions in the country.

The Chancellor replied, That he should be ready at all times to meet the learned Lord on that ground, and to state his opinion on the subject.

INSOLVENT BILL.

Lord Rawdon apologized for the absence of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who was to support the bill; and it was in consequence deferred to Thursday se'nnight, and the order of the day discharged.

PAWN-BROKERS BILL.

Lord Broughborough had some little objections to the bill in its present form. It certainly was a better bill than that which was last year brought in and objected to. But still it needed amendments. These he should take the liberty to propose on Tuesday next, and therefore his Lordship moved that the bill should be recommitted for that day; which motion was put and carried.

L O N D O N, — May 9.

PRINCE OF WALES.

It is with extreme concern we are compelled to declare, that there is now less prospect than ever of a reconciliation between a certain illustrious personage, and the heir apparent of these kingdoms. The negotiation with the Prince, in which Mr Pitt and Mr Dundas took so distinguished a lead, has affected nothing—but that procrastination, which there is now but too much reason to suppose, was the sole object on one side of the question.

On Monday evening his Royal Highness received a letter from Windsor, the heads of which stated with ambiguity—

I. Great satisfaction in his Highness having submitted to a Parliamentary exposition of his debts.

II. That no thought could be entertained of their liquidation; till the quantum of each debt was accurately stated.

III. That the nature of each debt must be particularly specified;—from a review of which the expediency or in expediency of their liquidation, must be decided.

IV. That at all events no assent would be given to the liquidation, until the quantum of each annual revenue.

The Prince wrote back an answer, as explanatory to this extraordinary letter as the nature of it would admit; which was presented yesterday to his Majesty before he went to the review on Blackheath; the Royal ultimatum was expected last night, but certainly had not reached Carlton-House at one o'clock this morning:—So that it is probably Mr Alderman Newham may yet be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing forward his suspended motion in the House of Commons, this day. Whatever may be the consequences of that motion, there can be no difficulty now, in pointing out to whom they must be imputable. *Morn. Herald.*

Various messages, both verbal and written, have passed within these two or three days between two august personages, but the contents are kept secret; and the public are cautioned against putting any trust in reports which are daily circulated with sinister views on this subject. *London Packet.*

A morning paper says, that the Prince of Wales received a letter from Mr Pitt yesterday, that it was his Majesty's pleasure that he should order a full account of his debts to be sent to the Treasury, which was complied with. *Ibid.*

Their Majesties, with the Princesses Royal, Augusta, and Elizabeth, last night visited the Opera; which was attended by one of the most brilliant companies we ever beheld. The Prince of Wales was present, and, at the conclusion of the Opera, assisted the Princesses to their carriages.

Monday morning, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited the Queen at Buckingham House.

This day the Prince of Wales will give a public breakfast, in Carlton House Gardens, to several of the Nobility.

The House of Commons yesterday, in a Committee to consider of the smuggling act of the 24th year of his present Majesty, came to the following resolutions:—

That further provisions should be made to such vessels as are therein described, and extended to other vessels.

That the duty on flasks, in which wine or oil shall be imported, do cease.

That the officers of the Customs be authorized to examine all packages reported for exportation, in order to ascertain the contents.

That the production of East India ships' manifests be regulated.

That foreign vessels condemned for illicit trade in the West Indies be broken up.

That seized goods delivered from the Custom-house be stamped.

That provision be made to prevent prosecutions for seizures, where goods are restored.

That contractors for timber may be enabled to charge the encreased duties.

For regulating the manner of paying the duties on cambrics warehoused, when taken out for sale.

For indemnifying persons having cambrics warehoused, when taken out for sale.

For indemnifying persons having cambrics in their possession.

That all goods imported before the 10th of May, be permitted to be entered upon the same duties, as goods imported after that time.

From accounts respecting the shop tax duties, it appears,

That Scotland pays only L. 800

London and Westminster 42,000

Bath and Bristol — 1,000

And the remainder of the 57,000 l. is made up by the other country cities, towns, &c.

Mr Philips, Chairman of the Norwich Committee, made a report in the House yesterday.

That the Hon. Henry Hobart was duly elected a member to serve in Parliament for the city of Norwich.

The said determination was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

In case the House of Commons determined the important vote against Mr Hastings, it is said he will be committed, and afterwards upon petition bailed during the summer. His escape indeed would be a matter of little consequence, as the dignity of our national character would be equally vindicated by the trial and sentence.

Mr Fox and Mr Sheridan have declared for the Scotch reform, and allow the reason, justice, and expediency of that measure, upon the principles of constitutional liberty, to which the Scotch have long been strangers—a situation which has made them stationary in every useful improvement.

The House of Commons, on Monday, in a Committee of supply, voted, That the following sums be granted to his Majesty, viz.

L. s. d.

13,600 0 0 For the relief of such persons as have suffered in their properties in consequence of the cession of the province of East Florida to the King of Spain, to be distributed in a proportion not exceeding 40 l. per cent. to such of the said persons as were resident there during the war.

1,000 0 0 For cleaning the harbours of Catwater and Sutton Pool, near Plymouth.

1,500 0 0 To make good money issued to the Secretary of the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

700 0 0 To make good money issued to the Secretary of the East Florida Commissioners.

2,200 0 0 To make good money issued to the Secretary of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

4,445 19 11 To make good money issued to the Secretary of the Commissioners of American Loyalists.

12,138 16 4½ To make good money issued pursuant to addresses.

The resolutions were reported on Tuesday.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply, and resolved, That

L. s. d.

5,500,000 0 0 Should be raised by loans, of Exchequer bills; and that towards making good the supply, the following sums should be applied:

74,102 9 10 Imprest, and other Monies remaining in the Exchequer.

44,806 2 7 Being the amount of Army financing and stoppages.

180,000 0 0 Remaining in the Exchequer, of monies granted for the use of land forces in 1785.

To be reported on Tuesday, and Committee to sit again same day.

The restoration of the Prince of Wales to Court, will have a happy effect upon trade. The preparations for the King's birthday day, are of an uncommon nature. The Princess Royal will not be indisposed upon the occasion, and all is expected to wear a joyous aspect!

His Grace the Duke of Gordon, with the Marquis of Huntly, set out this week for the continent. The Duchesse remains in town, *pour passer le tems!*

The new tax on gin-shops gives the worthy keepers of them no little uneasiness. Mr Pitt is too cruel—to oblige them to sell good liquors, and tax them at the same time, is very unreasonable! Besides, they are a most useful body of men, since the lower class of people enjoy no other happiness and cheerfulness but what they infuse.

Commodore Elliot's Squadron, which he takes out to Newfoundland for the summer, are the Salisbury of 50 guns, to bear the broad pendant as last year,—Rose of 28 guns, Winchelsea of 32 guns, and a sloop of 16 guns.

Sir John Lockhart Ross, who has accepted the command of the Squadron at Gibraltar, on the resignation of Commodore Colby, has obtained from the Admiralty an additional reinforcement of two frigates of 32 guns each to the fleet in the Mediterranean; and a promise of further reinforcement, if the breaking out of a war between Russia and the Turks, or any other occasion, should render it necessary.

The command of the Asiatic Squadron hangs still in doubt: the junior Admiral of the Navy, Sir Edmund Affleck, has been mentioned by the naval people; but, no such appointment has taken place.

The return of the Ordinary of the Navy up to the first of the present month, makes it the same as the preceding month, except in the article of ships of the line, which are increased to 126 ships, by the addition of the Colossus, of 74 guns, lately launched since the former return, at Mr Cleverley's yard, at Gravesend; and a decrease in the frigates by the Rose, of 28, and Narcissus of 24 guns, being put in commission for sea; the number of sloops are also reduced by those which are lately put in commission.

The disposition of the subsequent regiments of infantry for foreign service, for six years, we are assured, is as follows:

In 1787, the 4th, 5th, and 20th regiments go to Canada, to relieve the 29th, 31st, and 34th regiments.

In 1788, the 9th replaces the 53d at Canada; the 48th and 49th go to Nova Scotia, to relieve the 54th and 57th.

In 1789, the 20th goes to Jamaica, to relieve the 3d; the 21st and 24th to Nova Scotia, to relieve 54th and 57th.

In 1790, the 11th (Royal) and 62d go to Jamaica, to relieve the 14th and 19th; the 47th to Dominica, to relieve the 30th.

In 1791, the 13th, 15th, and 16th, go to Gibraltar, to relieve the 2d, 25th, and 59th.

In 1792, the 46th, 51st, and 61st, go to Gibraltar, to relieve the 11th, 18th, and 52d.

On Saturday evening last departed this life, Frederick Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, in the 55th year of his age, after a long illness of many years, proceeding from a paralytic affection. His Lordship was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty on the 22d of November, 1762, from which office he by illness was obliged to retire in 1780.

His Lordship was married in 1757 to Lady Diana Spencer, sister to the present Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had issue two sons now living, George Richard St John, who succeeds to his father's title and estate, and the Hon. Frederick St John, a major in the army.

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ROGER,

TO COVER at Kilmyle, within an English mile of Inverness, at Half-a-Guinea a Mare, and two Shillings to the Keeper.

ROGER is a remarkable pure foal-getter, and is perhaps the best horse that ever was in the north; and for strength and size, very well calculated for getting carriage or draught cattle, being full 16 hands, strong and handily made; of a dark brown colour, and every way well marked.

To Cover this Season,

At EDINBURGH, at Two Guineas each Mare, and Half a Crown to the Groom.

THE Grey Horse YOUNG MEMBRINO, got by Membrino, out of a roan mare of Lord Grovenor's, for which his Lordship gave One Hundred Guineas to breed from. He is six years old this grass, perfectly found, free from blemish, and remarkably stout. He is reckoned by all judges to be one of the most capital horses in England, and is sent down by a Scots Nobleman, chiefly with a view to improve the breed of horses in Scotland.

A certificate of the Horse's pedigree, written by Lord Grovenor, is in the hands of the groom.

Also, sent down for the same purpose by the same Nobleman, and to cover this season at the same place, at One Guinea each Mare, and Half-a-Crown to the Groom.

The Brown Horse MERRY BACHELOR, got by Merry Bachelor, and his dam by Hue and Cry, likewise a remarkably stout horse, and well known to the Gentlemen of the Turf.

A certificate of this Horse's pedigree is also in the hands of the groom.

N. B. Both Horses are to be seen at MacLennan's stables, Edinburgh, and so where else. If any gentlemen wish to send their mares, it is requested they would do it directly, as the horses are to be sent to another part of the country soon.

Soap Manufactory and Utensils.

TO BE SOLD by Mr SKINNER and Co. on Monday the 21st May, at eleven o'clock, on the premises, THE VALUABLE PLANT and UTENSILS in Trade, for carrying on the SOAP MANUFACTORY in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, the property of Messrs. Whitcomb, Skiddy, and Co.—comprising seven large cast-iron Boiling Pans, ten Evaporating Pans, nineteen cast-iron Vats and Receivers, thirty-one cast-iron Pumps, iron and lead Pipes, an iron Cistern, a lead Force Engine, thirty-two iron-bound Vats and Receivers, fifty Soap Frames, four iron Beams and Planks, forty-two Half-hundred Weights, six Tons of Rosin, a Fire Engine, several Wood Liquor Casks, a Wood Crane, iron Kettles, Pokers and Rakes, a four-room Barge, three Carts, Harness, Building Materials, iron-bound Casks, Bricks useful and Fire-wood, and numerous other articles.

To be viewed on Friday and Saturday preceding the sale; when Catalogues may be had on the premises, and of Mr Skinner and Co. Aldersgate Street.

NOTICE

To Mrs URQUHART'S CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased Mrs Urquhart of Edinburgh, are requested to meet in the Exchange Coffee house, on Wednesday next the 16th current, at one o'clock afternoon, and such of them as have not already lodged notes of their debts with Andrew Bisset, writer in Edinburgh, are desired to do so before the meeting.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW RICHARDSON, Soap Manufacturer at Paxton.

DONALD CAMERON of Horndean, Westfield, the interim factor, chosen by the creditors of the said Andrew Richardson, hereby requests the whole creditors to meet at the house of Robert English, vintner in Paxton, upon Friday the 14th June next, for the purpose of choosing a Trustee or Trustees upon the sequestrated estate of the said Andrew Richardson, in terms of the statute, and minutes of last meeting; and as the Sheriff of Berwickshire has appointed Thursday the 24th instant, for the examination of the bankrupt and persons acquainted with his business, within the Court-house at Greenlaw, the creditors are desired to attend the examination, in order to put such questions as they may judge necessary.

The manufactured soap, and other materials belonging to the bankrupt, lying in the warehouses at Paxton, are to be sold by public roup, for behoof of the creditors, upon Monday the 21st May instant. Inventories of these goods will be shown by the factor, any time betwixt and the day of sale.

A LODGING AND WARE-ROOM.

TO BE LET and entered to at Whitfordy first, That LODGING and WARE-ROOM over head of Brodie's Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, fronting the High Street, first flat, and entering from the pavement by a easy steps, as long possessed by Miss M. Hope and Company, merchants. The lodging is commodious, consisting of five rooms, a kitchen, and other conveniences. The ware-room, which enters next door, is handily finished, and has a door of communication within, by which, and the easy access thereto, it is well adapted to either a wholesale or retail business or counting room. They may be seen every lawful day, and will be let separately, if required.

House in Prince's Street.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THAT HOUSE in Prince's Street, No. 35, nearly opposite to the Earth Mound, consisting of ten rooms, kitchen, servants apartments, garrets, cellars with catacombs, and coach-house and stable.—The feu-duty is only about 11. 12s.

For particulars apply to Mr Erskine clerk to the signet.

A Brewery, &c. for Sale.

TO BE SOLD and entered to immediately, that BREWERY and Pertinents, consisting of a commodious Dwelling-house, Brew-house, large vaulted Cellars, built at a great expense. Malt-horn and Kiln, Coal-house, Hen-house, small Garden adjoining thereto, with a Stable for two horses, and Hay-loft; lying on the south side of the Canongate, a little below the church, with a cart entry from the street, and another from the back of the Canongate; and a servitude for preserving the lights; all as possessed by the late Mr James Gentle, brewer.

The whole of these subjects were built by the said James Gentle, are in good repair, and very convenient for an extensive brewery, or may be changed into a distillery, or a linen or woollen manufactory, &c. The purchaser can likewise be accommodated with a considerable quantity of fine malt and hops, and every utensil in the brewing line, all in complete order.

The subjects may be viewed any lawful day, from ten o'clock forenoon to two o'clock afternoon. The title-deeds, which are clear, are lodged with James Gentle writer, Smith's Land, Edinburgh, to whom those intending to purchase will apply.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to the late Mr Gentle, will please order payment to the said James Gentle writer, who has power to discharge the same; and such persons as have claims against the deceased, will also please send notes of their claims.

Salmon fishings to Let.

To be LET, for three or more years as shall be agreed on, and to be entered to at Candlemas 1788.

THE SALMON FISHINGS in the river of Northesk, belonging to the Lands of Kinnabar and Wardroperstown, as presently possessed by Mr James Mitchell.

Charles Fullerton, Esq. of Kinnabar, or William Baillie, writer in Montrose, will give what further information is wanted as to the fishings.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,

Late Butler to Sir George Ramsay, Bart.

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, that he has taken and enters at Whitfordy next to that large and commodious INN and STAGE at DALNACARDOCH, upon the Highland road to Inverness, formerly possessed by Widow Macnaghton; and humbly solicits the countenance of his friends, and the public in general, which he will endeavour to merit by his utmost care and attention.

A Contractor Wanted.

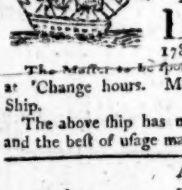
THE Magistrates of Inverness being resolved to build a NEW PRISON and COURT-HOUSE in that town, they hereby intimate to such as may be inclined to undertake for the same, That a plan lies in the Town-Clerk's Office; and that estimates will be received any day previous to the first day of June, when the most reasonable will be preferred. Inverness, May 3. 1787.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, The Leith Packet, JOHN THOMSON Master, is taking in goods at the birth in Leith Harbour, and will sail on Thursday the 25th May, wind and weather serving.

This vessel has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at Change hours, mornings and evenings on board, or at Mr William Watt's, facing the Pipes, Leith.



FOR LONDON, The Edinburgh Smack, EBENEZER DONNER Master, is taking in goods at the birth in Leith Harbour, and will sail on Thursday the 25th May, wind and weather serving.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at Change hours. Mornings and evenings, on board the Ship.

The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers; and the best of usage may be depended on.



AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, The Betsey of Dunbar, WILLIAM MILLER Master, is just now on the birth at Miller's Wharf, London, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, &c. sails the 25th current, to be depended on.

The Betsey is a fine new Smack, sails fast, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, who may depend on being well used.

For Charleston, S. Carolina, THE BRIGANTINE, S. A. MUEL,

WILLIAM JAMIESON Master, Will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 10th current, and clear to sail about the middle of May.

The Samuel is a stout Vessel, about 300 hogheads burthen, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Archibald and John MacKinlay, Edinburgh; Burnside and Co. Glasgow; or, Lancaster and Jamieson, Greenock.

N. B. The Samuel will have a Mediterranean pass.

A Messenger Suspended.

LYON OFFICE, May 8. 1787. RICHARD KNOX, Messenger in Dunblane, was this day suspended from his Office of Messenger at Arms.

Of which this public notice is given to all concerned. By order of Court, ROBERT RANKIN, Lyon Clerk-Depute.

Sale of Lands in Argyleshire.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, THE Estate of KILDRUMSKLAND, comprehending the lands of Kildrumskland, properly so called, Auchindarroch, or Oakfield, Upper and Nether Brackles, Ardriallaig, Attichuan, and Breckinridge, in the parish of South Knapdale, and county of Argyle, situated on the west side of Loch Fine, twenty-two miles south from Inveraray, and through which the great line of road from thence to Campbeltown runs.

AS ALSO, the Lands of KILMICHELL-INVERLUS-SAY, in the parish of North Knapdale, situated on Loch Sween, upon the west coast of the district of Inverclyde, and which joins the estate of Kildrumskland in the higher or moor parts of the country, lying between these two lochs; and likewise the mid superiority, and feu-duty of the lands of Dail and Craiglaig, the property of Archibald Stewart Macarthur, Esq. lying in the said parish of South Knapdale.

These lands lie all contiguous, form a very compact estate and abound with game of all kinds. The lakes and arms of the sea in the neighbourhood afford plenty of all kinds of fresh and salt water fish. Upon the lands, which are within a very few hours sailing of Greenock, there are several falls of water, which would answer extremely well for turning mills, or any kind of machinery. And this estate, upon the whole, in point of beauty and every accommodation, can seldom be equalled, and scarce surpassed by any land property of the same extent and value.

Upon the estate of Kildrumskland, and the lands of Inverlusay, there are extensive natural oak, and other woods, all well inclosed, and in a very thriving condition; and on the farm of Oakfield, a considerable number of fine old planted trees, besides several young plantations well inclosed, and very thriving. The course of the proposed navigable canal between Loch Crinan and Loch Fine is through the low grounds of this farm, on which the opening of the canal into Loch Fine will likewise probably fall to be.

On the Farm of Oakfield, there is a large commodious mansion house and offices, which were built about eighteen years ago; some of the apartments in the house are not yet finished, but the most part of the materials necessary for that purpose are collected, deposited in the house, and ready to be applied for completing it. The purchaser will on six months previous notice, be entitled to enter to the possession of the farm of Oakfield, as well as the mansion-house and offices.

The present rent of the whole lands, including the feu-duties of Dail and Craiglaig, and the annual returns from the weeding of the woods, is above 600 l. Sterling. But upon the expiry of the present leases, which will be in about seven years hence, and a very moderate expenditure in draining and inclosing some of the grounds, a considerable augmentation may with great reason and probability be expected.

The title deeds of the lands, which are clear and unexceptionable, the current tacks, a rental of the whole, and surveys of the farms of Oakfield, and Kilmichael-Inverlusay are to be seen in the hands of John Macneil, writer in Inveraray, and copies of the rental, and of the inventories of the title deeds, and of the current leases, will be shown by Major Campbell of Alkomeil, the proprietor, at Campbeltown, Allan Macdougall, writer to the signet, and George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh; to any of whom, such as intend to become purchasers, and are desirous of further information respecting the premises, are requested to apply.

MURDER.

WHEREAS, on Tuesday the 6th instant, Mr Ralph Babe, merchant, and one of the constables of this town, was most cruelly and barbarously murdered by William Brown, blue dyer, and George Carmichael, shoemaker, both of Newry—William Glenney, treasurer of the association of this town for preferring the peace, and prosecuting offenders, by order of said association, do promise to pay to the person or persons, who will apprehend and lodge in any of the goals of this kingdom, the said William Brown and George Carmichael, the sum of FIFTY GUINEAS; or to the person or persons who will apprehend either of the said offenders, the sum of THIRTY GUINEAS.

BROWN is about twenty years old, about five feet six inches high; 4 1/2 hands, which are remarkably large, supple to be flamed blue; brown eyes and hair, short and inclining to curl; smooth faced, fair complexion, broad made, walks wide, with a stoop, bow knee'd, and lips when he speaks. He wore a brown coat, it is supposed he wears a wig.

CARMICHAEL is about twenty-two years old, five feet seven inches high, dark brown hair, round full face, very strong made, and wore a drab jacket.

All magistrates, collectors, surveyors, and other revenue officers, masters of ships, seamen, and others, are requested to give every aid and assistance in their power to apprehend these offenders, and to prevent them from escaping out of this kingdom. (Signed) WILLIAM GLENNEY.

N. B. An additional reward of FIFTY GUINEAS will be paid by the Gentleman's brother, if the Murderers are taken, and sent to Ireland to stand their trial.

NEWRY, 8th FEBRUARY 1787.

PASTURE.

THE Parks of Barnbougle will be

opened on Monday the 14th current, and take in Cattle every Monday during the Summer, from ten to three o'clock only. They may be entered by the month or season, i. e. for four or sixteen weeks, but for no shorter time, agreeable to the regulations and prices, to be seen in the hands of Mr Young writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh, or of H. Whitehead, grievor at Barnbougle Cattle, at the Lodges there, or at Leuchold House.

N. B. The price of an aged horse is 2l. 2s. by the season, and 12s. per month.—A year old colt 24s. per season, and 7s. per month, and all other cattle in proportion.

Of service also that droves are taken in by the night at 4d. each.

The Fairs or Markets of Graitney

RENEWED.

THE Earl of Hopetoun, curator to the Marquis of Anandale, judging it will be attended with advantage to the Public, and with conveniences to dealers in cattle, That a general tryl or market for all kinds of cattle should be held at the NOLTHILL on the side of the BARRHOUSE GATE, or turnpike-road, about half a mile from Graitney-Green, proposes that these markets shall commence this year 1787, and be held annually.

1. On the second Thursday of June.
2. On the 15th day of September; and if Sunday, on the Monday following.
3. On Thursday after the Crief and Falkirk Michaelmas markets, being the Thursday before the Carlisle Hompton market.

4. On the second Thursday of November.

The advantages of the situation of Graitney for a general market for cattle and sheep are very many. It is thought the most central place where the greatest number of sellers and buyers can meet. Here is the point of junction of all cattle from the North and West Highlands, and western counties of the south of Scotland that are driven to England, and here they divide for the south, the west, and east of that country. At no other place in Britain does there pass so many of the best and trust bred cattle in Scotland. And here also pass the greatest number of the cattle from Ireland.

The place set off for the market is extensive and dry; and, being on a small eminence in a flat country, has a commanding view of all the fields and grounds for a great distance.

The access to the market-place is most commodious. Cattle from the north, by Moffat, Lockerbie, &c. have it along side the Turnpike-road. It is proposed, that a cross-road is to be made from the military way from Annan to Carlisle, to the turnpike-road by Graitney, and a bridge over Kirtle water, now building, will lead cattle from the west, by Annan, nearly straight to the market place; and in the mean time these cattle will go by Graitney Green, and the toll-bar at Headless Cross, where they are to be exempted from toll-duty on their way to this market.

Grass and pastures of all kinds, from the finest to the coarsest, are to be had in the neighbourhood, at very moderate rates.

Good accommodation will be got at the Inn of Graitney-house, lately fitted up, and at the Inns of Springfield and Flothead, and at the several Inns of Graitney Green and the neighbourhood.

Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of TORWOOD; also these detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the parishes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling.

The situation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and most extensive prospect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of considerable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, so that the purchaser will be entitled to an entry from the vassal.—The soil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly encreases their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup separately.

For further particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the signet.

William Lewis, at the house of Canonhall, will show the grounds.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th day of July 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALL AND WHOLE

THE Lands of Carfin and Todholeburn, consisting of 478 acres 2 roods and 10 falls of arable ground, Scots measure, pleasantly situated upon the river Calder, within two miles of the market town of Hamilton, 14 miles from Glasgow, and thirty-three from Edinburgh, and having good roads to all these places. There is a commodious dwelling-house and a considerable quantity of planting upon the premises, and the purchaser may enter to the possession of 121 acres out of lease.

As also, the Two Merk Land of OVERMUIR, and the Four Merk and Forty Penny Land of GLENS, consisting of upwards of 700 acres, lying in the parish of Loudoun, and shire of Ayr.

And likewise the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of I. A. DYTOWN and others, lying in Ayrshire, which hold of the Prince, and, being returned a forty-billing land of old extent, entitles the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

Joseph Cawin, writer to the signet, has power to conclude a private bargain.—The title-deeds, plans, rentals, and articles of roup, will be seen in his hands. And for further particulars application may be made to him, or to Mr Hamilton, collector of the land tax, Glasgow.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 16th May 1787, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The House, Offices, and Garden on the north side of the High Street of Muthilburgh, possessed by Mrs Scott.

In the house there are eight rooms and a kitchen, a number of closets, three of which will contain beds, a garret over the whole, with a pantry, and wine cellar fitted up within the house.

The offices consist of a coal cellar, two beer cellars, brew-house, stable, and hay-loft; and at the bottom of the garden which leads to the river, there is a coach house and washing-house, with a copper fixed, and a pipe of soft water brought into it.

There is also a pump well at the house.

The whole are in the best repair, and will be shown every Monday and Thursday from eleven to two o'clock.

The upset price to be 500 l.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corie writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Lands in Linlithgowshire

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands of MOSHALL, REDHEUGH, and LATCHBRAE, all lying contiguous, upon both sides of the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Whitburn, nineteen miles west from Edinburgh. They consist of above 200 English acres, all arable, holding of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty, and all inclosed with hedge and ditch.—The rent when last in lease, was above 100 l. Sterling.—Upon the premises there is a small Mansion, of six fire rooms, with proper offices, most agreeably situated, at a proper distance from the high road, commanding a pleasant view of the country, and surrounded with a considerable quantity of old and young planting, in a thriving condition.

There are several fens of coal in the ground which were never wrought.—The lands can be improved at a cheap rate, as there is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

The purchaser may enter to the possession of the whole lands at Martinmas next; and if he chooses, may retain two thirds of the price.

For particulars enquire at Mr John Johnston, writer in Bathgate; or James Forman writer to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds will be seen.

Henry Mill at Blackburn-bridge, adjoining to the lands, will show them.

The Estate of Old Montrose.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE, The Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the parish of Marytown, and shire of Forfar.

The free rental of this estate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural possession; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greatest part of the estate has been under leases for a long period, and several of them a good many years still to run. At present the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this estate, both useful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and sufficiently advanced for beauty and shelter, and the river of Southesk is navigable to the house.

Mr Hercules Mill will show the lands; and the purchaser may have immediate access to the house, policy, and farm in the proprietor's possession; and the rental, progress of writs, and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the signet, who has also power to treat for a private sale.

SALE OF GOGAR.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the parish of Corstorphine, and county of Edinburgh.

The property lands of this estate amount to above 860 Scots acres, and including feu-duties, pay 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of gross yearly rent. There is an excellent mansion-house, offices, and garden, also a considerable quantity of old and young planting upon the estate. It holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the cess books of the county at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and within a few fillings of being exhausted.

Part of this estate has been long inclosed, and, by the last leaves, the tenants are taken bound to inclose the remainder, which is nearly completed. There are promising appearances of coal in the grounds, and, on that account, coal is reserved in the vassals feu-charters.

The estate of Gogar is situated within four measured miles of the city of Edinburgh; and the turnpike roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Linlithgow and by Bathgate, both pass through the grounds.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh. Thomas Ferguson farmer at Gogar, will show the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Fife.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, (Ramfay's), Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of August next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of STRATHAIRLY, lying within the parish of Largo, and county of Fife, consisting of about 356 acres, conform to survey. The rent presently paid is 177 l. 18 s. 1 d. Sterling, including a considerable quantity of victual, converted by the tacks at the low rate of 8 s. 4 d. per boll.

Besides the above, the coal on these lands yield a yearly rent of 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, conform to tack; and the tackman is taken bound to deliver at the Coal-hill of Strathairly, to the proprietor, 200 loads of coal, and if the tackman fails in delivery of these, he has been in the practice of paying the value thereof in money; so that adding the value of these 200 loads of coal, makes about 6 d. per load, to the foreclosed rent of the coal, makes the yearly value of the coal to amount to about 38 l. Sterling.

The proprietor has also lately purchased, a Feu adjoining to the estate of Strathairly, for which he paid 290 l. Sterling, on which there is a good house, offices, garden, &c. well inclosed, and this feu is in his own natural possession, and with some others, will yield a rent of about 15 l. Sterling. So that the yearly rent of the whole lands, feu, &c. amounts to no less than 201 l. 18 s. 1 d. Sterling, which was not so fully engrossed in the former advertisements, as the supposed rent of the feu was not then ascertained.

This estate is delightfully situated, of a south exposure, along the sea coast, rich and fertile as any lands in Fife; having also every article for improvement on itself, coal, sea-weed for kelp or manure, shell, sand, &c. There is a mansion-house, offices, pigeon-house, and garden, which, with some acres of ground, are at present in the natural possession of the proprietor, and may be entered into immediately.

These lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty, and stand valued in the cess-books of the county at 819 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. They are extremely low rented, having been under long leases; but as some of these expire very soon, a considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected, from the uncommon goodness of the soil, and many local advantages.

The progress of writs, and title-deeds of the estate, together with a plan, survey, and rental, may be seen in the hands of William Macdonald, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; and such as incline a private bargain, previous to the day of roup, may apply to the proprietor at Edinburgh, or to Doctor Goodfrie at Leven, who will give orders to show the lands.